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What Works in Conservation 2018

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7.1. Threat: Residential and commercial development

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7.1 Threat: Residential and commercial development

Based on the collated evidence, what is the current assessment of the effectiveness of interventions for residential and commercial development?	
Likely to be beneficial	● Remove and relocate ‘problem’ animals
No evidence found (no assessment)	● Relocate primates to non-residential areas ● Discourage the planting of fruit trees and vegetable gardens on the urban edge

Likely to be beneficial

● Remove and relocate ‘problem’ animals

Three studies, including one replicated, before-and-after trial, in India, Kenya, the Republic of Congo and Gabon found that most primates survived the translocation. One study found that all translocated rhesus monkeys remained at the release site for at least four years. Another study showed that after 16 years, 66% of olive baboons survived and survival rate was similar to wild study groups. The third study showed that 84% of gorillas released in the Republic of Congo and Gabon survived for at least four years. *Assessment: likely to be beneficial (effectiveness 60%; certainty 50%; harms 10%).*

<https://www.conservationevidence.com/actions/1422>

No evidence found (no assessment)

We have captured no evidence for the following interventions:

- Relocate primates to non-residential areas
- Discourage the planting of fruit trees and vegetable gardens on the urban edge biodiversity-friendly farming.